

**What is claimed is:**

1. A powder slurry curable thermally and with actinic  
5 radiation and comprising highly viscous and/or  
solid particles dimensionally stable under storage  
and application conditions, comprising
  - (A) at least one binder free of carbon-carbon  
10 double bonds activatable with actinic  
radiation, comprising at least one  
(meth)acrylate copolymer containing on  
average per molecule at least one  
15 isocyanate-reactive functional group and at  
least one ion-forming group,
  - (B) at least one blocked and/or part-blocked  
polyisocyanate, and
  - 20 (C) at least one olefinically unsaturated  
constituent which is free of isocyanate-  
reactive functional groups and contains on  
average per molecule at least one isocyanate  
25 group blocked with pyrazole or with at least  
one substituted pyrazole and at least two  
carbon-carbon double bonds which can be  
activated with actinic radiation, preparable  
by reacting at least one polyisocyanate with  
30 pyrazole and/or with at least one  
substituted pyrazole and also with at least  
one compound containing an isocyanate-  
reactive functional group and at least two  
carbon-carbon double bonds activatable with  
35 actinic radiation.
2. The powder slurry as claimed in claim 1, wherein  
the binder (A) has a glass transition temperature  
of from +5 to +25°C.

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3. The powder slurry as claimed in claim 1 or 2,  
wherein the isocyanate-reactive groups are  
selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl,  
thiol, and primary and secondary amino groups.
4. The powder slurry as claimed in any of claims 1 to  
3, wherein the isocyanate-reactive groups are  
hydroxyl groups.
5. The powder slurry as claimed in any of claims 1 to  
4, wherein the substituted pyrazole is a dialkyl-  
pyrazole.
6. The powder slurry as claimed in claim 5, wherein  
the dialkylpyrazole is 3,5-dimethylpyrazole.
7. The powder slurry as claimed in any of claims 1 to  
6, wherein the constituents (C) contain  
hydrophilic groups.
8. The powder slurry as claimed in any of claims 1 to  
7, wherein the carbon-carbon double bonds are  
present in (meth)acryloyl, ethacryloyl, crotonate,  
cinnamate, vinyl ether, vinyl ester,  
ethenylarylene, dicyclopentadienyl, norbornenyl,  
isoprenyl, isopropenyl, allyl or butenyl groups;  
ethenylarylene ether, dicyclopentadienyl ether,  
norbornenyl ether, isoprenyl ether, isopropenyl  
ether, allyl ether or butenyl ether groups; or  
ethenylarylene ester, dicyclopentadienyl ester,  
norbornenyl ester, isoprenyl ester, isopropenyl  
ester, allyl ester or butenyl ester groups.
9. The powder slurry as claimed in claim 8, wherein  
the carbon-carbon double bonds are present in  
(meth)acryloyl groups.

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10. The use of the powder slurry as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9 as a coating material, adhesive or sealing compound.
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11. The use as claimed in claim 10, wherein the coating material is used as a clearcoat material and/or as a color and/or effect coating material for producing clearcoats, single-coat and/or
- 10 multicoat, color and/or effect, electrically conductive, magnetically shielding and/or fluorescent coatings and combination effect coats.
12. The use as claimed in claim 10 or 11, wherein the coating material, adhesive or sealing compound is
- 15 used in the fields of automotive OEM finishing, automotive refinish, the coating of buildings, inside and out, the coating of furniture, windows or doors, and industrial coating, including coil
- 20 coating, container coating, the impregnation or coating of electrical components, and the coating of white goods, including domestic appliances, boilers and radiators.
- 25 13. A process for preparing a powder slurry curable thermally and with actinic radiation, as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9, by means of a secondary dispersion process, which comprises the following
- 30 steps:
- (I) emulsifying an organic solution comprising the constituents (A), (B) and (C) and also, where appropriate, (D), to
- 35 give an emulsion of the oil-in-water type,

(II) removing the organic solvent or solvents, and

5 (III) replacing all or some of the volume of solvent removed by water, to give the powder slurry.